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The Boston Globe · Wed, Mar 15, 1893 · Main Edition · Page 4
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Boston Daily Globe.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

Manuscripts sent to The Globe will not be considered unless return postage is enclosed.

Put an advertisement before the readers of a daily paper, and you take the cream of any population. You go straight home to the people who can buy, and who are ready to buy. [M. M. Gillam.

The BOSTON GLOBE has the Largest Circulation, both daily and Sunday, in New England.
Its February averages were:

Daily - - 179,838
Sunday - 158,632

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 50 cents; per year, $6. Postage prepaid.
THE SUNDAY GLOBE—By mail, $2 per year. Postage prepaid.
THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.,
242 Washington st.....................Boston.
Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.

BOOM THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

After the noble work accomplished by the Emergency Hospital on the day of the great fire, who will be found to say that its right to existence and cordial support has not been amply and conclusively justified?

The efficiency of this hospital in our business quarter, under direction of gallant Dr. GALVIN and his associates, is something in which Boston and all her people may feel a just pride. The hospital must be re-established on a stronger and broader basis than ever.

Success to any and all plans to aid the Emergency Hospital in its unique and most important field!

THE WAR BACILLUS.

An epidemic of war is raging with great fury on the Isthmus, and threatens to infect all the Central American countries, even if it doesn't work farther south.

There must be such a thing as a war bacillus—no doubt about it. The fever for strife is as contagious at times as the dreaded cholera itself, and it is far more dangerous.

Who will seek out, locate, "crib, cabin and confine" this germ and great first cause of the fighting madness? If modern Christianity cannot reach the evil and check it, as it ought to do, let the resources of theosophy and transcendentalism, altruism and what you will, be brought into play. The civilized world of the twentieth century ought to witness the extermination of the deadly epidemic known as war.

THE AMERICAN IMAGINATION.

The lament is heard that as soon as all the unknown lands of the earth have been explored and described in detail in the magazines and newspapers there will be nothing left for the American imagination to feed upon.

The American imagination will die very slowly of starvation, if at all. Lots of myth lands have already been exposed along with the maelstrom and various other marine fictions, but still the American imagination continues to display a very healthy activity.

When the heart of Africa is familiar to every schoolboy, when Arctic seas have given up their secrets and the north pole is as exposed as a street lamp post, there is still a whole universe in stock upon which to exercise the American imagination.

Oh! no; the American imagination will not suffer for want of food for many a generation.

WASTED ON "THE AMERICAN END."

If a set of lunatics just escaped from an asylum had undertaken to boom that Panama scheme they could scarcely have thrown money about more recklessly than did the directors of the so called "American end."

Think of paying $400,000 to American banking-houses for a mere sentimental service, and providing rare salaries for work that was as nearly "nominal" as anything to be found upon this mundane sphere. If ever millions were wasted, they were; wasted in the Panama pit.

Over in France, something like an equivalent was occasionally given for funds provided, as the returns of the gigantic scandal indicate only too plainly. But to the general observer it would seem that the only plan of campaign in this country was to get rid of as much good money as possible in the shortest time.

GOOD AND BAD MICROBES.

The microbe, in itself, is not a public enemy and nothing to be scared over, according to the testimony of Prof. TUCKER and other distinguished bacteriologists.

There are good microbes and bad microbes, and they exist in everything that admits air and moisture. The good ones maintain life and health, and as they busy themselves by killing off the bad ones, it is pleasant to know that the good ones outnumber the bad 10 to 1.

There is little encouragement for the pessimist if these revelations of the microscope are true. The good vastly outweighs the bad, whether the glass be directed to the starry mazes of the heavens or to those minute organisms, 100 of which can comfortably sit abreast on the head of a pin.

All that is asked of us is to give the good microbes a chance through proper sanitary prudence. If we fail to do this in the absorbing scramble for business and gain, it is our own fault, and our penalties will be largely self-imposed.

THE STATE FAST DAY.

To the sudden revival of zeal in Fast day which some of our clergy have been manifesting, no one ought to offer the slightest objection.

If any religious body or association of religious bodies fervently desire to set apart one day in every April for theoretical fasting, possible humiliation and probable prayer, there is nothing to prevent them from so doing.

But why should the State be asked to continue to make this antiquated appointment in these times of ours? When Puritanism and the Commonwealth were one and the same, and no man could vote who was not a church member in the established Congregational denomination, a State-appointed fast day was quite in keeping with the order of things, and appropriate enough. What logical argument, however, can be advanced for its longer continuance under the conditions of today?

Perhaps some of our worthy brethren of the pulpit really yearn in secret for a union of church (their church, of course) and state. It is difficult to see otherwise why they should wish to perpetuate the anachronism of a yearly Fast day, set apart by order of the secular authority.

Assuredly, the fast-urging clergy of Massachusetts cannot afford to put themselves on record as believing that the united appeal of a hundred ministers would not prove as efficient in persuading people to recognize the value of an April fast as any number of piously-worded proclamations by any number of governors.

CONGRESSMEN GOING IT ALONE.

A goodly party of rich senators and sociable representatives, numbering 24 souls, are said to be contemplating a pleasure and business trip to Hawaii in May, in order to take the lay of the land, possibly talk sugar and patriotism with CLAUS SPRECKELS, and have a good time generally. "TOM" REED and other merry-makers are mentioned as being of the party.

The happy feature of the enterprise is that it is not a junket, but every man pays his own way.

Meanwhile it is as yet uncertain whether Mr. CLEVELAND will send an official commission to Hawaii. Even if he does, the festive 24 should not back out from their undertaking. Their word ought to be as good on the floor of Congress as though they had gone on the dead-head plan.

Patriotism which reaches such sublime proportions that legislators are willing to pay their own way to know the truth is well deserving of recognition. In this case the trip may prove a paying one, for there's lots of "sugar" in sight for somebody in the famous isles, though CLAUS now holds the fort.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

One striking fact about many servants of the government is that, unlike the incumbents of responsible situations in private affairs, they undergo no preliminary training for their positions.

In the diplomatic and consular service there are about 300 offices subject to the appointment of the President and secretary of state. The really useful and active representatives of the government abroad are the consuls. They are called upon to adjust matters of disputed citizenship, protect American citizens from extortion and abuse, collect the dues of the government, gather useful statistics. In short, they are the commercial and social agents of the nation.

Such positions call for a wide range of capacities. Yet there is nothing like a consular training school. There is no graded system of appointments, and not even any form of examination is required of appointees.

This implies no fault on the part of the President. In the earlier history of the government the consular service was insignificant, and the offices ornamental rather than useful. Now it has come to reach heavy proportions, and the duties and responsibilities of a consular office have increased a hundredfold.

On general principles why should not the government provide for the education of such responsible servants, as well as for its soldiers and sailors? Under the European systems a man of no experience or legal and business acquirements is first given a situation at some small station. Having received a certificate of efficiency in this minor position he is graduated to a higher one, and so, step by step, he is educated to be the business and diplomatic agent of his nation in places of greatest responsibility.

Messrs. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM are doing their best to secure the most efficient agents abroad in this important year, when in addition to the wide field of business duties American consuls are expected to exercise the most tireless zeal in seeing to it that infected emigrants do not get into this country.

As this very useful and important department of the public service increases steps will yet be called for looking to the education of the government's foreign servants, with especial regard to the work before them.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

A good many places in Massachusetts haven't recovered from the town meetings even yet.

A Lawrence dealer advertises "beautiful quartered oak ladies' desks for $9, former price $12." Beautiful quartered oak ladies in need of desks will no doubt be glad to take advantage of the opportunity.

More than one office seeker throughout the country who has been keeping his ear to the ground has got it frozen stiff.

Lowell will have a French daily—L'Etoile—beginning today. Maintenant est le temps a souscrire.

Even the echoes of the dull thud with which Queen LILIUOKALANI dropped into obscurity seem to have died entirely away.

The great Waldorf Hotel palace in New York, costing $5,500,000, with its $3500 beds and $850 chairs, was opened with a charity concert last evening. How often is sweet charity asked to keep company with princely lavishness in these days.

Mr. GLADSTONE's illness necessitates the laying over of the home rule bill until after Easter, and it is to be hoped that the grand old man will be fresh and strong again by that time.

"Letters, newspapers or books should never be brought to the table," says a writer on etiquette, and she is right. The best people cannot be induced to come to breakfast until after they have read THE GLOBE.

The lunch counters at the World's fair will be a mile and a half long, and the prices will be pretty near as high.

The young women of Estherville, Ia., have voted that those who wear hoopskirts shall be ostracised, or in other words kept at a distance. The penalty is hardly necessary.

The New York Presbytery have voted against having woman deacons by a very narrow majority. The old custom of flirting with the deacons may thus continue without obstruction.

"Commercial Travellers—They Are First-Class Men," says a headline in the New Orleans Picayune. Of course. Everybody found that out 200 or 300 years ago.

The hoopskirt in real life is likely to show up in the Bowery first.

"Massachusetts is getting a hard reputation through her State prison, but quite one-half of it comes through fakes gotten up to sell newspapers," says the Lowell Courier. To use an editorial comment taken from the same issue of the Courier, "Rats! Bosh! Guff! Twaddle! Stuff! Nonsense!"

Only 3,000,000,000 of the new Columbian stamps are going to be used. The business man who thinks that he has given importunate small boys more than that already is wrong.

Chicago has ordered 5,000,000 tickets for the World's fair and hopes to order 50,000,000. Inside the cards and visible when they are held to the light will be scattered minute discs of blue, pink and salmon tissue paper, called planchets, an inch in width in the middle of the card, the largest as big as coffee grounds. The tickets will bear finely engraved vignettes, and as long as they are going to be made in Massachusetts they are sure to be all right.

There are plenty of ways in which convicts at the State prison can be made to do useful work without taking the bread out of the mouths of honest workingmen and workingwomen.

The enterprising blizzard's still a blizzing in the Northwest. What a cheerful country it must be to live in!

"All gas" seems to be Fire Marshal WHITCOMB's way of defining the cause of the marvellous spread of flame last Friday. It may be as well to amend this opinion by saying all gas and altogether too much floor room.

A "Professional Woman's League" has been incorporated in New York. It will occupy a big field unless a good many professions are excluded.

Sporting has been perfected to a point where in order to have a horse race it is not necessary to have a horse, a track, or even the spoke of a wheel. The imagination does it all.

A Jerseyman has been sent to jail for swearing, though he was not within 10 miles of any court house.

In view of the fact that 49 out of 66 Massachusetts towns have voted against license, the Boston bottle and jug trade next year is pretty certain to be good.

A Salem man avers that 50 robins in a flock have taken up their quarters in his back yard, and says that he is doing his best to induce them to stay by providing a constant and abundant supply of food. It would probably be a grief to that man to be told that he was nourishing a flock of English sparrows, by mistake.

The Princess KAIULANI is disinterested, of course, in her lavish praise of Mr. and Mrs. CLEVELAND.

Vermont promises 7,000,000 pounds of maple sugar this spring. If this isn't an over-estimate, about 14,000,000 pounds of "fresh Vermont maple sugar" will probably be sold.

A good many people are getting tired already of seeing pictures of the Columbian exposition grounds.

The members of the London anti-crinoline league will all have a badge. The admirers of crinoline are all going to have one, too.

"The south common," says the Lowell Courier, "resembles an ocean frozen in the midst of a storm." What a very poetic description of a very unpoetic thing!

One of the Philadelphia papers is still publishing daily accounts of occurrences during the civil war. Reading them every day gives Philadelphians a restful feeling that they are keeping up to the times pretty glibly after all.

Another legislative crisis in France has been weathered. Our Gallic friends are getting as used to the intermittent crisis as the eel of commerce is to being skinned.

The advocates of the abolition of the death penalty have again been heard from, but unfortunately the murderers have been heard from too, of late and most unpleasantly often.

There must be no more fire-trap structures in Boston, whether they are architecturally "fine" or not.

It would only cost $12,000,000 to put a forty-foot-wide street between Washington and Tremont streets from Hanover street to the junction of Tremont street and Shawmut avenue. At least those are the street commissioners' figures. Will some philanthropic billionnaire kindly step up to City Hall and give the mayor a certified check for this little amount?

Rich men's sons are said to be among the most eager applicants for consulships. They would like to "lie off" in Europe, living luxuriously under governmental prestige of office, and hiring irresponsible clerks to do their work. Our GROVER must see to it that offices abroad go to far worthier and more deserving men than these.

That is a tempting and most attractive picture of the park possibilities of "greater Boston" which is presented in the report of the metropolitan park commission. And the best of it is that the scheme is reasonable and perfectly feasible.

Kansas doesn't appear to want any more loans on land from Eastern investors—at least, recent legislation seems to imply the ceasing thereof.

For a man whose enemies have been saying so persistently that he was "downed," Mr. A. A. McLEOD made a surprising success of it yesterday, that's a fact.

Where would the people of some of our low-lying districts be "at" this spring if it were not for the dark and foaming subterranean stream which dashed so fiercely down the stanch and solid Stony brook conduit—that stanch and solid defender against the danger of disastrous overflow?

The hearings at the State House on the question of prison discipline didn't open with phenomenal interest yesterday, but the subject is one of such general importance that better things may be expected when the matter again comes up for public consideration.

Rapid transit won't be half so popular next July and August, it's safe to prophesy, as it is now.

Exeter knows what a big fire is now quite as thoroughly as Boston herself.

Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN will take the national prize for steady-going epistolary work, if he continues to go on like this.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

Write Lieut.-Commander J. F. Merry, U. S. N., U. S. S. Enterprise, Navy Yard, Boston.

To the Editor of the People's Column—Will you please tell me how long the cadets on the training ship Enterprise remain in the service?
Is there any expense, or are they paid; if so, how much?
To whom are applications made for admission to this ship? F. L. S.

June 6, 1886.

To the Editor of the People's Column—Will you please inform an interested reader of THE GLOBE the date of President Cleveland's marriage? L. S. M.

Born at 12.00 A. M., Oct. 3, 1891.

To the Editor of the People's Column—Will you kindly inform me through your paper the year and date of the birth of Baby Ruth? S.

"The Eye of a Needle."

To the Editor of the People's Column—Will some Bible student among GLOBE readers please inform me through your paper what kind of a needle it refers to, in the passage of Scripture where it says, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven?" E. O. R.

Lead Pencils.

To the Editor of the People's Column—Will you be kind enough to answer in your valuable paper to one of your old subscribers the following question: When and by whom was the lead pencil invented? MAUD L.

It has been asserted that a manuscript of Theophilus, attributed to the 12th century, shows signs of having been ruled with a black lead pencil; but the first distinct allusion to the common form of the instrument occurs in the treatise on fossils by Conrad Gesner of Zurich (1565), who describes an article for writing formed of wood and a piece of lead, or, as he believed, an artificial composition called by some stimmi anglicanum (English antimony). The famous Borrowdale mine in Cumberland having been discovered about that time, it is probable that we have here the first allusion to that great find of graphite which for so long supplied the world with its best lead pencils.—[The Britannica.

To "S. C."

A letter is waiting at this office for "S. C." Will he again send his full address, as unfortunately it was not preserved?

BIT OF ROMANCE.

Mrs. Hiller's Hand and Fortune Won.

On Easter Sunday Will Re-Enter State of Matrimony.

Her Coachman Will be the Happy Groom.

Changes His Name from Surrette to Hiller.

Madam Asked It to Perpetuate the Family Name.

Mrs. Frances B. Hiller of burial casket fame is preparing to re-enter the holy state of matrimony.

She will be married Easter Sunday by Rev. Father Ryan at the Catholic church in Wilmington.

THE GLOBE has this important information on absolutely unimpeachable authority.

Although no public announcement of the engagement has yet been made, this plain and specific statement of the case is rendered imperative by the numerous stories which have been circulated and gained general credence in Wilmington and the surrounding bailiwicks.

The gentleman whose fortune it is to gain the heart and hand of the wealthy widow is none other than Mr. Henry Hiller (nee Peter Surrette), her accomplished and urbane coachman.

Dame Rumor has for weeks past associated the names of Mrs. Hiller and her coachman, taking it for granted that the recent change of M. Surrette's name to Henry Hiller, the identical name which the now sainted Dr. Hiller had borne, foreshadowed the approaching nuptials.

Naturally enough, the widow is averse to all publicity, deeming it but right that her private affairs should be sacred and shielded from all intrusion. It was on this account, and this alone, after long contemplation, that she finally consented to let the truth be known, and so set all rumors at rest.

"Do you know," she said, "I am all alone in the world. I have neither kith nor kin. I wanted some one to look after my property and my interests and

To Perpetuate My Name.

Our engagement dates back a considerable time. It was to perpetuate my name that I had Mr. Surrette's name changed to Hiller."

This change of name, it may be remarked parenthetically, was effected Feb. 14, at a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for the county of Middlesex, it appearing to Judge Brooks that the reason given therefor was sufficient and consistent with the public interest, and no objection being made, and all being done in accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided.

Mr. Hiller the second is a strong, robust man, with regular features and a pleasant, quiet temperament. Indeed, he is the picture of health and strength.

Born and reared in the provinces, he speaks the English language, though not very fluently, but is a master of the French. Although 30 years of age, he would pass for a much younger man.

Mr. Hiller has not been the only suitor of Mrs. Hiller.

In fact, soon after the decease of Dr. Hiller she was beset by a score, which gradually multiplied into a horde, to each and all of whom she gave a negative reply, until at last she met her destiny.

There is a tinge of romance connected with the case, for which THE GLOBE itself may take some credit. It dates back to a period shortly after the death of Dr. Henry Hiller.

At that time THE GLOBE published an article in relation to Mrs. Hiller, her property and other details connected therewith. It so happened that a copy of the paper fell into the hands of Mr. Surrette at his home in Canada. Impulsively he remarked to his family that he proposed

Seeing the Widow,

that he was deeply interested.

Despite all argument to the contrary, he left his farm and his friends and came to Wilmington. Not for months afterward was Mrs. Hiller apprised that such an individual existed.

Finally he secured employment on her estate, and gradually, by faithful service, won her confidence and esteem. Esteem gradually gave place to friendship, and friendship to love. The outcome was the proposal, made with all the fervor of his warm nature.

So much for the engagement.

Another matter which has set the tongues of gossips wagging in Wilmington and North Woburn is the persistent and aggressive suit waged for the widow's hand by Mr. Albert W. Ryerson.

This began nearly two years ago, and has continued intermittently ever since.

Mr. Ryerson, it appears, is a commercial traveller. Years ago, when he was a mere stripling, he drove a baker's cart in Wilmington, and in that way obtained a speaking acquaintance with Mrs. Hiller.

"That is the full extent," said Mrs. Hiller, yesterday, "of our relations."

"But for the last two years he has

Pestered Me Unceasingly.

Last fall he was in California and had the impertinence to write me a proposal of marriage. Of course I paid no heed to it.

"I have ignored him, but it has been impossible, so it seems, to get rid of him.

On being told what Mr. Ryerson had said concerning his relations with her Mrs. Hiller grew excited, and exclaimed:

"What! He says I offered him $100,000 in a lump sum and $200 a month for life if he would marry me? He said that, did he? And he says he refused because he loves a Detroit girl? And I am going to marry my coachman just to spite him?"

Mrs. Hiller threw open her fur sack, took a long, deep breath, passed her bejewelled fingers over her flushed face, and continued:

"And he says I have been making advances to him? And that I flung my arms around him one evening in the carriage and said, 'Oh, I want to elope with some one! Please, elope with me?' He says I said that? Do you suppose I would marry a little, puny, dried-up fellow like him?"

Having explained all the facts in the case as above stated, Mrs. Hiller asked THE GLOBE reporter's advice as to the best method of announcing her engagement in the other newspapers. He thereupon wrote the formal announcement, which was submitted to her counsel, and by him sent out to the other Boston papers.

CHELSEA.

Antoine Cady, a veteran of the late war, died at his residence, 151 Chester av., yesterday. He was a member of the 13th and 30th Maine regiments. He leaves a widow and five children. He was a member of Hancock command, U. V. U., and Theo Winthrop Post 35, G. A. R.

Prof. C. W. Bailey gave a complimentary private bal masque to his pupils last night in Grand Army Hall.

The young ladies of the Unitarian Society gave a silver tea in the vestry of the church last evening. The affair was matronized by Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mrs. S. Thayer and Mrs. D. G. Crandon. After supper an entertainment was given, consisting of an address by Rev. Herbert Whitney, singing by Miss Carrie Springer and readings by Misses Maud Murphy and Stella Huff.

Funeral of Addison Macullar.

WORCESTER, March 14.—The funeral of Addison Macullar, the well-known Boston and Worcester clothier, took place from his residence here today and was largely attended. Every clothing house in the city was closed in respect to his memory. Rev. A. S. Garver of the First Unitarian church conducted the services. The remains were entombed at Rural cemetery.

Last Coupons today!

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Near Parkersburg, W. Va., the Wife of One Confessed to Having Slept on a Bushel of Bad Quarters and Halves.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 14.—It has been suspected for some time that a gang of counterfeiters had their headquarters near this city.

Deputy U. S. Marshal C. A. Stalnaker suspected G. W. Webb and Marion Beaver, both citizens of lower end of county, and arrested them. They were brought here and Marshal Stalnaker asked for assistance to run down the rest of the gang.

The home of Abe Burdette, alias Arthur Mills, in the Gone Cedar was surrounded and Burdette captured.

When the home was searched, moulds for 25-cent pieces and nickels and scraps of metal and many gauges or necks from the newly-moulded counterfeit were found.

Mrs. Burdette, wife of the prisoner, denied knowing anything about the gang, but afterwards she admitted that she frequently slept on a bedtick which concealed over half a bushel of counterfeit quarters and halves.

The officer captured another member of the gang, Henry Kimes, a nephew of Representative Kimes of this county.

Beaver is believed to be the leader of the gang. He is a farmer, as is also the prisoner Webb.

Burdette owns considerable property and is engaged in buying and selling product, and it was while engaged in that business that he had an opportunity to scatter the coin all over the country. Almost every man the officers met had more or less of the counterfeit money, which was traced back to the arrested parties.

After bringing the prisoners to this city the government officers started back into the country, having located a big cache of counterfeiters' money, metal, moulds and evidence which, is claimed, will not only convict those already arrested, but lead to the arrest of quite a number of other hitherto unsuspected persons.

All of the men arrested thus far are well-known citizens, and several of them are highly connected.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Young Men of the North End Accept Father Byrne's Offer.

If the enthusiasm manifested by the 200 young men gathered, last evening, in St. Mary's Hall, on Stillman st., North End, is to be taken as the general feeling and desire of the young men of that district, for a large society and gymnasium, there is no doubt but they will have it.

In response to the call of Father Byrne of St. Mary's church, the second meeting of the young men of the parish and of the North End in general was held last night.

It has been the desire of Father Byrne to have the young men form an organization and equip a gymnasium which will be second to none in the State.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, Father Byrne opened the meeting and made a proposition to the young men and mentioned its conditions.

He said that the young men could have as a gift St. Mary's Hall, and in fact the greater part of the building.

The hall could be fitted up for a reading room, leaving the stage there, which would make the hall useful for entertainments and concerts and lectures.

The lower floor which was formerly used as an armory could easily be converted into a gymnasium.

He was anxious for the proposed association to have a reading and debating room, a library and gymnasium, and to furnish themselves with every facility for enjoying the evenings after their day's work is done.

"The building is here for you, young men," said the reverend father, "and it is yours providing you use it, and if you think enough of the offer to decide to fit it up.

"I want the young men to run it themselves and I do not care to have the clergymen interfere with you in any way."

By a unanimous vote the young men present decided to accept the gift and propositions of Father Byrne, and the St. Mary's Catholic Association was then formed.

Representative Michael Gilbride was chosen temporary president and Mr. R. F. Sullivan temporary secretary.

The meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening at the same place.

THEIR FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Suffolk Council, Royal Arcanum, Gave a Successful Ball.

Suffolk Council, No. 60, Royal Arcanum, observed their 15th anniversary with a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall last night that was a great success.

The hall and parlors were well filled at an early hour and marked attention was given the excellent concert numbers which began with selections from the opera of "Robin Hood."

At 9 o'clock the hall resounded with the music of the march, and 200 couple circled around and opened the ball.

Late in the evening a visit was made by the grand officers, Grand Regent I. R. Webber, Grand Vice-Regent F. W. Reynolds, Grand Orator A. W. David, Grand Secretary H. A. Boynton, Grand Treasurer J. S. Hayes and Grand Guide J. E. McKenna.

Others present were Regents E. W. Haggerty, Star Council; Max Levy, Charles Sumner Council; and W. F. Fitzgerald, Lechmere Council.

The dancing was managed by Mr. S. W. Brackett, with these aids: Messrs. Augustus Andrews, William Housman, E. D. Cooper, T. Rothe, A. M. Barnes, Thomas Penrose, Robert Anderson, G. P. Schumacher, Varnum Waugh, H. A. Decatur, H. E. Bagley, J. O. Libby, W. G. Fish.

O'BRIEN'S OFFER REJECTED.

Ex-Supreme Treasurer of the C. K. of A. Makes a Proposition.

TOLEDO, O., March 14.—M. J. O'Brien, the defaulting ex-supreme treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, has hauled up in Toledo.

It will be remembered that O'Brien, while treasurer of the C. K. of A., defaulted in the sum of $76,000.

He fled, was followed, arrested and taken back to Chattanooga, Tenn.

He was indicted by the grand jury, and at the last term of court his case was postponed, he making affidavit that it was impossible for his senior counsel to be present.

The case will come up for trial in May, hence his evident anxiety to have the matter settled.

The order is very strong in numbers, and the supreme officers who have been hot on his trial are nearly all here at work on the books with Mr. O'Brien under surveillance.

O'Brien submitted the following proposition: He will pay down $2500 cash and give bond to pay $3000 a year, payable semi-annually, until the discrepancy, which he claims is $60,000, has been paid.

At the close of the investigation tonight O'Brien's proposition was unanimously rejected, and he will have to abide the consequences. The law will take its course and little leniency will be extended.

THE DRUMMER'S NEMESIS.

[Clothier and Furnisher.]

When on the road you travel,
As in the train you sit,
Some fellow will unravel
Your history, bit by bit,
And while you are admiring
A nerve that is sublime,
This question will be firing
At you: "Say, what's your line?"

In some quiet corner, smoking,
You sit in your hotel;
You're in no mood for joking;
You're resting for a spell;
When this fiend will come stalking
Near by where you recline,
And then insist on talking
And asking, "What's your line?"

He is so blamed persistent,
You cannot make him run;
You try a manner distant,
He only thinks it's fun.
He's fresh beyond reclaiming,
And, though you make no sign,
He draws a chair, exclaiming:
"Excuse me, what's your line?"

Oh! let us hope some day this friend
(God save the mark, say we!)
May find a line, the other end
Of which is up a tree.
Then, as we see him swinging
To some tall, graceful pine,
Our ears will cease their ringing
With, "Say, what is your line?"

Fraudulent Voters in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—In accordance with the principles under which Supervisor Blodgett is erasing names from the voting lists of this State the Republicans today introduced a bill into the House which makes fraudulent voting punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and by disenfranchisement. The bill was laid over until Thursday.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Recognized by medical faculty.

HOME RULE POINTERS.

Explanation of the Veto Clause of the Bill.

Some Light Thrown Upon the Financial Provisions.

Wherein the New Tactics of the Tories are Different from Their Old.

DUBLIN, March 5.—There are two points in the home rule bill which seem to be misunderstood not only by some people in the United States but by some here in Ireland. One is relative to the exercise of the veto power over acts passed by the Irish legislature.

The bill provides that: "There shall be an executive committee of the privy council of Ireland to aid and advise in the government of Ireland, being of such numbers, and comprising persons holding such offices, as her majesty may think fit, or as may be directed by Irish act. The lord lieutenant shall, on the advice of the said executive committee, give or withhold the assent of her majesty to bills passed by the two houses of the Irish legislature, subject, nevertheless, to any instructions given by her majesty in respect of any such bill."

The meaning of the provision is simply this: The executive committee of the privy council of Ireland will consist exclusively of the members of the Irish cabinet who will, of course, represent the majority of the Irish legislative assembly precisely as Mr. Gladstone and his cabinet represent the majority of the House of Commons, and consequently constitute at the present time the executive committee of the privy council of Great Britain who aid and advise the Queen in the government of the empire.

The lord lieutenant, as the representative of the crown, will be aided and advised by the Irish cabinet, but as a matter of fact the veto power remains with the sovereign, who will exercise it only as advised by

The Executive Committee

of the imperial privy council.

The veto power can be exercised in a similar manner over the acts passed by the Dominion of Canada, the Australasian colonies, and over all the other self-governing colonies of Great Britain. This is what is termed the constitutional right of veto by the crown.

It seems from the nature of the constitutional prerogatives of the latter, that the exercise of the veto power is inherent, and it cannot be divested from the sovereign without a radical change in the constitution. Hence, there is no other authority to use the veto save the crown or its representative. However, as the colonial legislatures perform their duties without interference on the part of the crown, it may be fairly assumed that the Irish legislature, within the scope of its powers, can do so likewise.

It is very unlikely that the veto would be arbitrarily used to defeat any enactment of the representatives of the Irish people upon the lines of their constitution, more especially in view of the fact that Ireland will still be represented in the imperial parliament.

My chief reason for calling attention to this matter is that a production purporting to emanate from the Irish National League of the United States has been cabled to this side of the water, which denounces the home rule bill as unworthy of acceptance chiefly because of the veto power as provided for.

The production says:

"The viceroy and his puppets, the privy council, will be supreme, even to the veriest local matters with which the assembly might interfere, that is to say

An English Official

appointed by the crown—in other words the English party in power—will have the Irish legislature absolutely in his hands. No law can be enacted without his consent."

It is very evident that the authors of the denunciatory document did not understand very clearly what they wrote about. But their language has been made use of by the London Times and the whole Tory and Orange press as showing how the measure is regarded in America, and this is done for the purpose of discrediting the home rule measure.

The other point on which some people are befogged is the authority to impose taxes to originate money bills and to appropriate the public revenue of Ireland.

The constitution provides that "bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax, shall originate in the legislative assembly."

That portion of the clause is quite clear, but the second portion, which follows it, is liable to be misconstrued. It is as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for the legislative assembly to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or of any tax, except in pursuance of a recommendation from the lord-lieutenant in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

At the first glance a superficial reader would probably think that the latter section of the clause is repugnant to the former, but such is not the case. If it will be borne in mind that the chancellor of the exchequer of

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet

lays the budget, that is to say, estimates the amount of money required to run the government, and asks the Commons to vote it. He does so in the Queen's name.

If a tax is to be voted upon by the Commons it is pursuant to the Queen's request.

It is presumed that the Queen herself wants the money with which to pay all the expenses of government, and that she recommends how it should be contributed. Of course it is the cabinet which in fact does these things, but they are done in her majesty's name.

So it will be in the case of the lord lieutenant. His advisers, the members of the Irish cabinet, will lay their taxes and appropriate the public revenue derived on his recommendations exactly as the imperial cabinet does on the recommendation of the Queen.

At the present time Mr. Gladstone and his cabinet have laid supplementary financial estimates before the House of Commons, upon which they want to vote as soon as possible, so that they may be able to open the debate on the second reading of the home rule bill.

The opposition propose to obstruct these estimates by tedious debates, with the notion that if they can delay them sufficiently they will be able to push back the second reading of the bill until after Easter.

The supplementary estimates must be obtained before the end of this month in order to be

Included in the Votes

for the current financial year, and the very simple calculation of the Tories and their Liberal Unionist allies is that if they can obstruct the passing of these votes for a few sittings it may compel the government to rearrange the business and postpone the second reading of the home rule bill.

The opposition is badly demoralized and wishes to gain time to see what can be done to stem the tide which is sweeping them before it.

The tactics which the Tories are now resorting to are the very opposite of those which they adopted in 1886 when the home rule measure of that year was before the House. Then they were most anxious to come to close quarters on the bill at once because they were conscious of their power to beat it.

Their tactics now are quite the reverse, because they know the present home rule bill will pass the House and their sole slim hope of something turning up to defeat it lies in the chances of delay.

They have substantially given up the fight on the merits of the question and they thereby leave the majority perfectly free in using the powers at its disposal to obtain the judgment of the House on the one great question of home rule, which was before the country during the general election.

The Orange hullaballo is kept up in Belfast. Two nights since the brethren held a great anti-home rule meeting, at which Rev. R. R. Kane, Orange grand master, presided. This reverend gentleman, it may be remembered, spoke in Music Hall, Boston, some years ago.

On Thursday night he made a very inflammatory speech, and at the conclusion he held up before his audience what he declared, in a very excited manner, to be a copy of the "nefarious home rule bill," which he vehemently tore to pieces on the platform amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

Another of the speakers was the well-known Mr. Johnston, M. P., of Ballykilbeg, who travelled all the way from the House of Commons to be present. He was in a very prayerful mood and very serious on the occasion, and urged faith in God and prayer above all things.

At the close of his speech, not to be outdone by Mr. Kane's dramatic performance, he placed a large Bible on the desk, upon which he laid one hand, and raising the other he called upon his audience to swear with him that rather than submit to the people of Ireland making laws for Ireland they would fight the battle of the Boyne over again.

The audience cheered Mr. Johnston as he sat down. This enthusiastic old gentleman is not only "an Orangeman of long standing," as he proudly declared himself in the House of Commons last week, but he is the poet laureate of the Orange institution.

P. O'NEILL LARKIN.

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